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Father Kress vs. Pope Leo XIII

In answer to the claim that the Catholic church has tolerated usury for three centuries, Father Kress said: "It is not a fact."
Pope Leo XIII, in his encyclical on the condition of labor, said:
"Public institutions and the laws have repudiated the ancient religion. Hence, by degrees, it has come to pass that workmen have been given over, isolated and defenseless, to the callousness of employers and the greed of unrestrained competition. The evil has been increased by RAPACIOUS USURY, which, although more than once condemned by the church, is nevertheless, UNDER A DIFFERENT FORM, still practiced by avaricious and grasping men."
The church tolerates the kind of usury alluded to by admitting the usurers to the fold and accepting gifts which are the immediate results of their usurious practices.
The church, in common with other societies, has fallen a victim to the capitalist system.
As rapidly as Catholics grasp this idea, they are joining the Social-Democratic party, and Father Kress has been instrumental in helping many of the rank and file to grasp the idea.
Help the good work along by carrying a supply of those yearly subscription cards—five for two dollars. Pay us the two dollars after you have collected two fifty.

W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, may be a very learned man in certain grooves—we do not care to go into that question, especially—but judging from a recent interview in a Milwaukee paper, he seems to be the same old spouter against progress that he was some years ago when he contributed to the magazines some articles full of "statistics" to show the impossibility of Socialism. He may have been honest about it and may have really persuaded himself, and yet it was a spectacle to see a man who was officially the head and front of the educational forces of progressive America trying to stem the evolution of society toward a higher stage of civilization. Perhaps he may be excused on the plea that he is too old a man to get new impressions or to see tendencies that make for social justice among the industrious of earth, but conceding all this, it is hard to avoid the suspicion that he has consciously or unconsciously been trying to please the capitalist government that employs him by his anti-Socialist stuff.

His latest outburst is remarkable and perplexing. He says that those who are demanding that the workers shall get the wealth they create instead of having a capitalist class withhold out of it vast fortunes for their own enjoyment are stupid, for he has figured it out himself and, to the entire product of industry, if equally divided, would only give each man, woman and child in the land 57 and a half cents a day! And so, he intimates, is much better for the capitalist class to take their enormous take-off, because, as everybody knows, the balance when divided according to the prevailing wage system pays even the poorest laborers more than a 57-cent a day wage. Just figure this out yourself, and see how foolish the head educator of a great capitalist nation can become when he is trying to agitate for his class and its selfish interests. It is a plain proposition: Harris says that if the capitalist class did not take its take-off the workers would get less than they get today, when they have to divide up with the parasitic capitalist class. The Social-Democrats say that if the capitalists were not allowed to despoil labor that labor would have more. Which is right? And besides that, we contend that modern methods are criminally wasteful, and that under Socialism these wastes would be reduced to very little. Today, for instance, it costs more to get a stove into the hands of the ultimate purchaser through the various middlemen, the advertising costs, etc., than it costs to make the stove in the first place.

"The all-devouring sweep of modern industrialism, the development of modern conveniences have driven about two-thirds of the women of the cities from the home and most of the others into either sheer idleness or futile social activities that are usually as bad, if not worse, than idleness. Time was when there was plenty for the average woman of the great non-wealthy class to do at home."

The above is from a capitalistic newspaper editor who points out that the things that used to be made at home are now made in the factories, from homespun to jelly, and that therefore the modern housewife has more leisure than she knows what to do with. Of course this is put forward in the usual effort of the capitalist editor to show that it is the common people, and not the capitalists who have despoiled them, who are really to be congratulated today. And it says that the making of these things in the factory that woman formerly made at home is a blessing to the woman who has followed her work to the factory, but a curse to the woman who still stays in the home, because the time hangs idly on her hands. In both propositions, as usual, the editor is wrong. It is a monstrous wrong that the mothers of the working class should be driven out of the home into the factory under modern conditions. At a canning factory in Wisconsin mothers, thus forced into factory slavery made it a practice, perforce, to leave their babies on a lot of empty bags in one of the rooms to shift for themselves during the work hours. A magazine has lately

ly told us of a woman worker giving birth to a baby during working hours in a New York clothing factory. Woman labor has forced the heads of families into idleness and made the mother the bread-earner. It is no unusual sight to see unemployed men with children in their arms carrying dinner to their working wives in the textile industry towns—the so-called "she towns." And woman labor means child labor also. Under a proper ordering of industry factory labor would not be an injury to society, but we are now talking of the existing system. And as to the other point, it is a good thing that the home is ceasing to be an all-round workshop and that manufacture is being done by big machine operations and by associated labor, but anyone with half an eye knows that the women left in the home find enough work to do. Their fading faces not only show that fact, but that they are still overtaxed, as well. The drudgery of housework has not yet been abolished by any means.

If the signs are to be believed, the tables are being turned in the class strife in Racine, Wis. In the first place Labor in Racine had to organize to protect itself from the greed of the capitalists and the inhumanity of the labor market. Then along came a preacher-organizer for Party's national organization of profit brigades and the manufacturers of Racine formed a Citizens' Alliance organization, drawing in also certain merchants why by reason of innate class hatred for the toilers, felt that they ought to help on any move to bring disaster and low wages to that part of their customers known as workmen. Then the said workmen, ingenued did exactly what they had a right to do, they decided to withhold their custom from these men who were trying to stab them in the back. And so the tables are being turned. Instead of the workers "getting it in the neck," certain tradesmen began to cry out for mercy. There has just come to our hand a circular which the secretary of the Racine Citizens' Alliance, one M. E. Walker—who by the way is also the city attorney, thanks to the usual number of fool workmen votes—has been sending round to Alliance members and class sympathizers with the Alliance's tyrannies, entreating them to please give their patronage to a certain Baker Schultz, whom the naughty trade unionists are "boycotting" and who otherwise will be ruined as a result of his patriotic love for the Alliance's efforts to enslave and scourge labor! Verily, the boot is on the other foot. Capitalism controls the industrial situation, but if it uses it to degrade labor, the trading class may be reminded, as in the Racine incident, that labor does the buying and that it is with the buying class that the merchants should make common cause.

The Milwaukee Sentinel becomes means the fact that some of the cartoonists of the country have been using the death of Drake Serrinus as a subject for their pictures and says it is a thing for which "good Americans should blush." Now of course assassination is a horrible thing, and it is not the Social-Democratic method, but we cannot but notice that the Sentinel has printed no editorial protests against the cartoonists making fun of the Eastern war, and yet the murder connected with that terrible event wipes innocent, well meaning men off the face of the earth and brings bereavement to almost countless families whose only crime is that they are members of the despised and lowly working class. But in that case it is not a ruler who dies.

The man who insists that no one can be a Socialist and be religious, will have to show us. Now why should it be impossible for a man, who thinks there will be a further life after the grave, to want society to own and manage the means of production and distribution in the interests of the people?

The reports from the Wisconsin legislature on another page ought to open a few eyes!

That was pretty mean of Kansas to go ahead and fight the Standard Oil handits on its own hook after Teddy Roosevelt had prepared to strike the death blow to the trusts. But Kansas may accomplish something.

The capitalists employing child labor in New York and the department store proprietors are circulating petitions against the appointment of Florence Kelley for state labor commissioner of New York state, as proposed by the labor unions.

The following comment by Comrade J. B. Asker in the London Justice, with a slight correction in the facts it sets forth, will be read with interest:

"The much-debated question of the neutrality of trade unions is raised in both America and Germany in a manner which brings two diametrically opposite solutions. In America certain Socialists are engaged in trying to found a new Federation of American Trade Unions in opposition to the American Federation of Labor, on account of the anti-Socialist policy of the latter; while in Germany the miners' trade unions have gone so far in their desire for neutrality that Socialist papers are not even distributed at strike meetings, or men called on to join the neutral union, though both Catholic papers and trade unions practice no such restraint. I agree with the Social-Democratic Herald that our policy is to permeate the unions from within, not to divide them. On the other hand Socialist members of trade unions make, it seems to me, a mistake when they neglect legitimate methods of propagating their opinions. As Justice remarked certain Socialists seem to think it their duty to prevent the propagandists of Socialism—so far does their statesmanship go."

HOW THE RUSSIAN "GRAFTER" WORKS.

Some idea of how the Russian "grafter" does his work may be gathered from a story now going the rounds of European capitals. Prof. Tuxen, the Danish painter, recently handed over to the czar a copy of his picture of King Edward's coronation, which he had been commissioned to do. The emperor expressed satisfaction with the work, and handed the painter an order for 12,000 rubles, the price agreed upon. The order was presented to the proper disbursing officer, who gave Tuxen 8,000 rubles, saying the czar's orders were never paid in full. It happened that the painter had another interview with his majesty, when by accident the latter learned of what had occurred. The czar at once paid the 4,000 rubles.—Ex.

Some people seem to think that a rule that applies at one time must also apply at all other times. They have a superstitious veneration for rules. And yet the rule that competition was the life of trade at one time was a good and a true rule. But that time is past. Today competition is the death of trade because the industrial development has worked itself along to a further stage. Combination is now the rule. And the sooner the people find it out the sooner they will escape from industrial tyranny.

For a good glimpse of the ultracapitalistic character of Mr. Gompers' friend Belmont, see McClure's magazine for March, in the article on how New York was hounded out of its sub-way.

The present day is the day of exposure of capitalistic rottenness. Every magazine is engaged in supplying the public desire to see the lid raised. Congressional corruption has been laid bare, frenzied finance, beef trust, railway trust and so on down to legislatures and city councils. It's no wonder Roosevelt has had to get a hustle on himself! But the trouble is that the investigations come a little too late to be regarded as sincere.

The Socialist Voice of Oakland, Cal., prints a photograph of a baby that appears to be a victim of the famine in India—a most shocking sight of tensed jaws, and withered limbs, and staring eyes—and yet which is taken from an actual case in Oakland, the child being that of a man whom the Associated Charities said "wouldn't work." The secretary of the society, in excusing himself, when the case was brought to light, said: "It was the child's heritage to starve if its father would not work." The cruelty that masquerades as charity under capitalist auspices is almost beyond belief sometimes, but it has its explanation in the fact that, being capitalist charity, it is of necessity based on capitalistic morality and capitalist individualistic precepts. What kind of a civilization is it which can starve a baby in a city in which wealth has been produced so abundantly that it is heaped up in great fortunes! Nor is Oakland alone. Recently in Milwaukee a poor working family was augmented by triplets, the last of which has just died because, as those who sought to befriend the family state, "We did not know of the case soon enough to render aid in time. They did not get enough food at first, and we could not get them back to strength when there was food enough."

Additional editorials on last page.

WHY WE CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNE.

This capitalist society of ours is never tired of acclaiming the heroic deeds of murder of its military heroes, or of teaching its children to reverence the valorous military slaughterers of the past, but there is a line that it always draws. When the war is waged by the power of the state it is a good war, and no indignation is kindled at its atrocities, but if the war be of lowly initiative, if it be a revolt of the working classes against bad government of a master class, or against governmental oppression, then it is a bad war or no war at all—it is an assault on the great capitalistic fetish known as "law and order," the work of incendiaries, agitators and the "rabble." The explanation of this is that the ruling class, out of its class interests, must keep the "rabble" imbued with the idea that it has no rights of conquest, as all those rights belong to the master class. War-like deeds done by representatives of the ruling classes always excite enthusiasm, if done by the dispossessed class, they excite horror. The French Revolution and its carnival of blood-letting was a revolt of the then lower classes, but it resulted in dethroning the old nobility and its feudalistic connection with the priesthood and the enthroning of the new capitalistic class, therefore our capitalist agitators deal very gingerly with it. Not so the Paris Commune, for in that case capitalism's right to rule was attacked.

Now it is a passion with the Social-Democrats that the revolution they seek to accomplish shall be brought about without bloodshed. However history has made it pretty clear that such an abolition of class rule can hardly be accomplished without ultimately some sanguinary conflicts. We deprecate the fact, yet that is the testimony of history. The capitalists who are fattening in the industrial clover patch will hardly yield without a bloody protest. Even our hope to buy them off may go awry. So the Paris Commune may stand typical of experiences that the people will yet have with their capitalistic exploiters and enemies. But aside from this the story of the Commune is a fascinating one. It is the story of the struggle of the working class for the right of self-government, a struggle which was crushed with all the brutal ferocity that capitalism is capable of, and the martyrs to its awful punishments stand out as among the bravest in the annals of written history. In the awful moment of death they knew no complicity.

It has been the custom for years for the Social-Democrats the world over to observe the anniversary of the Commune, usually on March 18, but any time in the month answers the purpose. The Commune has been referred to as "the first administration manned by the working class, having for its more or less conscious aim the reorganization of social conditions—the transformation of a civilized society into a Socialist society." At the same time it must not be thought that it

was planned and managed by Socialists. If it had been it would have made fewer mistakes and would not have stood for a decentralizing policy that practically precluded united and decisive action in dealing with the enemy. The old Marx International was at this time in existence throughout Europe and had some strength in Paris, but the Commune was really made by the old so-called Red Republican party, made up of working people who had adopted the red flag of labor as their emblem.

The Commune took its name from the communal formation of Paris which the working class had at times sought to maintain. In 1588 the Commune of Paris exercised a self-government of the people for a space of six months. In the French Revolution the town council was for a time replaced by a revolutionary committee calling itself the Commune of Paris. Even today, in spite of the downfall of the Commune, Paris has no central government, but is made up of divisions, with a mayor at the head of each. There is no mayor for the city as a whole, and Paris is ruled by the general government.

Let us sketch the main incidents of the Commune of 1871 as briefly as we may. The bloodless Paris revolution of September 1870, following the surrender of MacMahon's army at Sedan, deposed Emperor Napoleon III and set up a provisional government. This was accomplished by the working class, but a "cabal of place-hunters, barristers" with the hypocritical and unscrupulous Thiers as their statesmen, fastened itself upon the new Republic and turned it into a capitalistic machine. The working people soon saw that the despotism of empire was to be replaced by a weak and corrupt class government which boded no security to them and no permanency for the Republic. They soon saw that there were suspicious relations between the Thiers crowd and the German government, which had just vanquished the French.

When the siege of Paris by the Germans was raised, Thiers, who had been chosen president of the Republic, disclosed his intentions toward the working classes by attempting to disarm the national guard. This precipitated the revolt of the people. Thiers began by seizing the canon at Montmartre, overlooking the city, but they were retaken by the aroused national guard after an exciting conflict. Gen. Lecomte was in charge of the government troops. When a body of the national guard approached in a semi-peaceable way with guns raised he ordered a massacre, but his own soldiers refused to fire. The brutal general was made a prisoner, but was protected by his captors from those who wanted to settle past scores with him on the spot. Thiers and his official family, sending a general uprising, fled the city, getting out of harm's way by going a few miles away to the government palace at Versailles, where they could plot mischief, and whence

they eventually rallied the military strength to overrun the Commune. Before nightfall the people had added another prisoner, in the person of a Gen. Thomas, who had had a bloody part in the slaughter of insurgents in 1848, and he and Gen. Lecomte were shortly after executed as enemies of the people. Meantime the troops that sided with the Thiers government were permitted to leave the city for Versailles, taking their baggage with them. This easy manner of dealing with an enemy marked the conduct of the Commune throughout and merely gave the enemy strength and opportunity to return and recapture the city.

By this time the city of Paris was under control of the representatives of the most numerous class of its population, the workers, and the public offices were filled and the work of administration taken up.

It is told of the Commune with pride that its administration of the great metropolis under the most difficult circumstances was a surprising success, especially as the siege of Paris by the Germans had brought starvation upon the people.

An Englishman who was in Paris at the time testifies that Paris was never so free from want, crime and vice. On March 21 the central committee of the Commune suspended the sale of pledged goods, forbade landlords from evicting their tenants until further notice, and prolonged the voucher bill for thirty days.

On the 26th, after the elections had taken place and the people had endorsed the Commune and elected the members of the Communal government, nine commissions were officially organized. These were a department of victualling, municipal service, finance, war, public safety, justice, external affairs, education, and of labor. These departments appear to have been ably handled by the workmen placed at their heads, especially as the departing officials had purposely left their work in confusion and disorder. The war department however was badly handled, it appears.

The element of mercy ran through all the communal work. It even looked after the families of the soldiers who were harassing it from without, saying "the Commune has bread for all misery and attention for all orphans." The department of justice was rigorously exact and fair. Inquiry was made into the case of every prisoner found in the prisons, to be sure that no injustice was being done. The labor department, among other things, stopped night work by bakers and made the firing of employes illegal. It planned to take over workshops not in actual use and man them by trade syndicates. The city of Paris during the Commune was wonderfully peaceful and members of the bourgeoisie who were not in sympathy with the Commune testified to the absence of crime—just think of a metropolis without crime!

The Tuilleries, the late home of a vulgar royalty, was made a people's palace, with free concerts of

Tolstoi's Value to the Czar.

Eugene V. Debs Says Russia Knows His Worth.

THE following is taken from an interview with Eugene V. Debs in an Indiana daily paper, and will prove interesting to our readers:

Mr. Debs had some interesting things to say regarding the internal situation in Russia. "Among other things he remarked that the newspapers have reiterated the statement that the czar's government dares not molest Count Leo Tolstoi, supposed idol of the Russian people. 'That talk is all nonsense,' said Mr. Debs, 'and shows the general ignorance of conditions there. There is no need to molest the old count, who is the czar's best friend and personal advisor. He is and always has been a strong prop of the Russian autocracy. He says to the people, 'Be good, be humble, be Christ-like; submit; wait awhile.' The people waited till waiting became immorality. One result of the first eruption was death in the royal household. Another looks like peace, with honor—to the Japanese!"

"Gorky is a Socialist. His is the noble mind that has directed the Russian Socialistic movement. Father Gopon is sincere, a religious zealot, blind. He is not one of the real leaders."

"Socialism is based on machinery. Until recently there have been few factories in Russia, few workmen, no solidarity of organization. Real Socialism has now dawned in Russia. Nihilism deals death and brings anarchy, Socialism is now profiting by the fanaticism of autocracy and nihilism."

"That the occasion for a thoroughly successful revolution was not ripe is proven by the fact that the workmen are temporarily cowed. But it will come—largely through Socialism, not anarchy nor nihilism. It is the logic of events the world over. In but a short time now the occasion will make the triumphant leaders. That has always been true."

"The day of anocracy in national government long since passed. Russia is the last of its ignoble kind in that respect."

"Tolstoi the idol of revolutionary Russians! Bosh! That impression simply shows the general ignorance of conditions there. The old count is a philosophical Anarchist. Gorky is a philosophical and practical Socialist."

"Many egotistical authorities said at the time this good czar, this once beloved 'Little Father,' did right in refusing to meet the workmen's delegation. They cited the fate of the French king who did meet the deputation—and the bloody revolution that followed. But these authorities are wrong. Russia's present government would have fared far better had the workmen been met by the emperor."

"We do not fear an extended reign of terrorism. True, it could have occurred once; not for long now. Conditions are changed. Vague charges have been shied hither and thither to the effect that American Socialism has directly aided in the bloody deeds of Russian nihilists, since the beginning of the Japanese war. The charge is false as a fable. It is not even true that there is any sort of direct connection between Russian Socialists and American. That is not essential at any rate. Our principles are universally inherent in civilization. The movement in Russia is grown from within itself."

Eugene V. Debs

an elevating nature. In all the newspapers printed during the Commune "one looks in vain," we are told, "for even a bloodthirsty suggestion," whereas the papers of the enemy teemed with such stuff, Capitalistic hypocritical "law and order" was supplanted by the real article backed up by the lively mutual interests of the inhabitants. Even the trade of the prostitute seems to have waned.

The elections had shown how popular the new government was with the people, those elected having had to acknowledge cheer after cheer of vast concourses of people.

Meantime the enemy was not quiescent. Those at Versailles confessed their actual relations with the German government by securing the consent of Bismarck to release the French prisoners of war in order that they might be used to help put down the working class. Finally all trains of supplies for Paris were cut off. The city was besieged. When, under MacMahon, the army bore down on the city, the Communards seized the Archbishop of Paris and others as hostages to hold against a slaughter of the people by the Thiers contingent. All around Paris the enemy was engaged, but as a rule the Communards lost.

On the 28th of May the army entered the city and a terrific struggle resulted. Barricades were built up on the streets. The fighting was appalling.

The gutters of Paris ran with blood, and the pavements were strewn with corpses of a would-be peaceable people. "Bloody week" had begun. Conflagrations broke out, some set by the shells of the enemy, some by the Communards, who were being fired upon from roofs. Some of the finest public buildings were destroyed.

The horror of it all was indescribable. In exasperated retaliation for this terrible slaughter of men, women and children six of the hostages were selected from the entire number of three hundred and executed, among them the Archbishop of Paris.

Panic and lack of discipline were now rampant and the weakness of the Commune organization now left the people at the mercy of their inhuman foes. A further selection of forty-eight was made from the hostages and executed, but it had no effect on the enemy and on May 29 the last of the Communards surrendered themselves up to certain death.

Then started the wholesale butcheries of prisoners, in the name of "law and order" which have left such a blot on the history of France. Court martials were established. Columns after columns of the doomed people were marched off to the several slaughter grounds and their dead bodies piled high in ditches dug for the purpose.

The "eminently respectable" class of citizens heaped every indignity they could on their doomed fellow humans as they marched to death. This frightful and wanton

slaughter lasted till June 3 when it was lessened in intensity because of fear of a pestilence from the festering corpses. But executions for participation in the Commune continued one after the other for two years after. In all 18,000 people were thus massacred by the restored capitalist government—and the capitalist press of the world and the capitalist histories and reference works tell us what cruel people the Communards were!

Thus ended the people's government of Paris. We need not dwell on its blunders under the stress of the "wild beast principles" of the enemy, for perhaps its worst blunder was its too great respect for human life, under the existing circumstances.

The Western Builder is frank on the trade school proposition and thinly covers over the fact that it would be used for strike breaking purposes by the manufacturers. But it is hardly frank in claiming that it is the trade unions who have made the trade school necessary. The trade unions limit the number of apprentices, it says, and so bring about a scarcity of skilled workmen. As a matter of fact the trade unions have a high and praiseworthy motive in restricting the number of apprentices. If they did not, the employers would fill up their shops with boys during the rush season and then turn them adrift when work is slack, with the result that the labor market would be full of unskilled boys seeking to get work as skilled mechanics. Not only this, but it is also a fact that in later years the apprentices have been badly used by their employers, especially in the mechanical trades, where the opportunity to fully learn their trades has not been given them, but on the contrary they have been kept at special work and denied a general training in their trade. As to the real purpose to which trade school pupils would undoubtedly be put, it is a matter of abundant record that pupils of colleges and training schools have sallied forth as strike breakers in times of industrial trouble. A trade school under capitalist auspices would be so used, no one who knows the capitalist nature can doubt that for a minute. The trade school of itself may be a good thing—certainly no progressive trade unionist is against education in any form—but that is not the question before us. It is a question of such schools operated under capitalist auspices and under laws made by capitalist representatives.

Dr. Harris, the petrified head of the U. S. department of education, says Socialism is impossible. But his actions belie his words, for he is trying to head it off.

Labor will never get relief from capitalistic ferocity until it sends its own representatives to make the laws.

You'll get no relief, Mr. Toiler, till Social-Democracy gives it to you.

WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LAW-MAKERS

What they are About and How they are Succeeding.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Senate—Jacob Rummel, Assembly—Edmund Berner, Frederick Brockhausen, W. J. Aldrich, A. Strehlow.

IN THE CITY COUNCIL, MILWAUKEE: Albert J. Welch, Frederick Heath, Edmund T. Melna, Gustav Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malczuk, Henry W. Grantz, Edward Schranz, Nicolas Petersen.

IN THE COUNTY BOARD, MILWAUKEE: Frank Boners, James Sheehan, Charles Jaske, Gustav Gerdt.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 27.—The Socialist legislators have a new name for the Assembly. They call it "The House of Execution," but judging from the manner in which the committees of the Assembly have been acting towards our Socialist bills, it could be more appropriately called "The Slaughter House."

There has not been a single bill introduced by the Socialists in the interests of the workers, which has as yet been reported favorably from the committee room. Our comrades have put up valiant fights in a "house of their measures." They have appeared before each committee having a Socialist bill in charge and have argued most vigorously, but in vain. Mr. Thiel of Milwaukee has also appeared in behalf of the proposed laws, but thus far all of them have been either smothered or reported back to the Assembly unfavorably.

Comrade Strehlow's bill to make election day a holiday was killed, as was also the measure to give three days notice before the commencement of garnishment proceedings. Aldridge's proposition to require the signature of the wife and two disinterested parties before the husband's wages can be garnished was laid over, as were Comrade Berner's bills providing for the payment of indigent defendants in the case of an appeal to the supreme court, and for the granting of attorney fees to the workingman when he sues his employer for wages which have not been paid.

An extraordinarily hot fight is being waged by the representatives of the capitalist class against the Eight Hour Bill. This bill provides for the eight hour day on city employment, but makes the adoption of such a manner optional with each city. One of the most bitter antagonists of the bill is Wm. O. Hanson of Beloit, Wis. He is one of the legislators who is a hand maid of the Citizens' Alliance and it is but natural to expect that he would antagonize the passage of the law. A more extended hearing of the advocates of this measure will be held Wednesday afternoon, and we expect to see the Socialists make the hair fly when it comes to a discussion of the matter.

The last legislature passed a constitutional amendment giving the legislature the power to enact a law

providing for the graduated income tax. This law should have been voted upon at the last election by the people of the state, but through the forgetfulness, either intentional or accidental, of a clerk in the capitol this law was not published previously to the election and hence could not be voted upon. The result is that the present legislature must again pass this measure in order that it may come before the people at the next general election. But here comes the rub! The Socialists introduced the measure in the house this time, and some interesting arguments were advanced before the committee in opposition to it. Glenway Maxon of Milwaukee argued that the power to levy a graduated income tax should not be granted the legislature. But why? "Well," he said, "I would be perfectly willing to let the committee on taxation of the assembly levy such a graduated tax, but there is a new party coming into power. This new element, the Socialist party, if given the opportunity to levy such a tax, may see fit to use it against the capitalists in the future." What do you think of that for an argument? It was certainly a telling speech before the committee, but it only shows that the capitalists realize how very strong we are becoming, and what possibilities lie within our grasp.

Such matters as these, however, were to be expected and our comrades came to Madison with the knowledge that such things would occur. But there was one event which looked place the other day, which was unexpected, and which only shows more clearly the attitude of the assembly towards our representatives. A bill raising the wages of the day laborers outside the capitol to the same level as those of the day laborers within the capitol was unfavorably reported back to the assembly. No notice of a hearing had been posted in order that the advocates of the measure could appear before the committee and present arguments in favor of it. A few moments before, another bill had come before the house in the same manner and at the request of a member it was again referred to the committee with the instruction that a hearing be granted to the advocates of the measure. But when this measure came up for discussion,

Comrade Brockhausen arose and asked for the same privilege which had been previously granted the other legislator. He asked that a hearing be allowed upon this bill. But with a thundering "NO" the assembly denied to our comrade this privilege which is always granted to its members as a matter of courtesy. Such actions as these only go to show the real attitude of the administration's forces toward the Socialists. It is a little over three months ago that La Follette and his henchmen were begging and pleading with the Socialists to cast their votes for the Half Breed Republican ticket. It was but a little over three months ago that they posed as the friends of the laboring man, the saviors of the oppressed and the downtrodden. Yet when once more returned to office, they soon forgot their love for the Socialists, and see fit only to deny our members the courtesy of the house.

We Socialists will not soon forget the acts of the present regime and with the knowledge gained in this legislature of the true attitude of the Reformers toward labor legislation, we will be all the better fitted to disclose the real wolf now hiding in the sheep's clothing, and parading before the people as the saviors of mankind.

Such acts should teach the workers that they have little to expect from any crowd of Reformers.

It is not Reform that we want, but Revolution, a peaceful Revolution which can only come through the agency of the Social-Democratic party.

"Then let us pray that come it may, As come it will for a' that. That man to man the world o'er Shall brothers be for a' that."

—Ira Cross.

A Supplemental Report.—The first labor bill thus far considered by any of the legislative committees was the eight hour measure introduced by Assemblyman Brockhausen. A hearing was held before the assembly committee on Manufactures, Feb. 22d. William F. Thiel, the attorney for the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, spoke in favor of the bill, explaining that all the bill provided for was to give cities, villages, counties and school districts the power to insist on an eight-hour work day on all public work. Since such public work must be paid for by the local taxpayers they should also have the right to decide how the work is to be done. Under the existing laws, no matter how strong public sentiment may be in favor of an eight-hour work day in any city, the people have no right to require it without obtaining permission from the legislature. It was also pointed out that tests have frequently been made showing that workmen accomplished as much under present factory conditions in an eight-hour work day as in a ten-hour day, thus giving the worker two additional hours per day in which to develop himself as a man and a citizen. Mr. Thiel also stated that officially Milwaukee is rotten and that this condition is mainly due to the way in which past legislatures have hampered self-government on the part of the city and passed measures favoring special interests.

No sound argument was advanced against the bill, but as the committee, with the exception of Assemblyman Brockhausen, is made up of middle class reactionaries, the killing of the bill seems quite certain. However, for the sake of appearance, the committee laid it over until March, for another hearing at which, with the assistance of corporation lawyers and capitalists, it will probably be buried.

On February 23d several measures safeguarding the right of workmen to their salaries were argued before the judiciary committee of the assembly by Mr. Thiel. These bills are very mild and reasonable, but it is doubtful whether any of them will be allowed to pass, as it has been rumored about the capitol that every Socialist bill is to be killed. Our Socialists will therefore, in the future, have to depend upon the profound ignorance of Socialism, and conclude that every bill introduced by a Social-Democrat is Socialist, and act accordingly.

The members of the legislature as a whole seem to consider it their solemn duty to kill every measure that seeks to change existing conditions. In that respect they could give the czar of Russia some valuable pointers. Do they ever stop to think that holding down the safety valve sometimes causes an explosion?

IT IS THE PEOPLE.

By Daisy Clover.

Who it is keeps this old world going, By spinning, weaving, reaping, sowing, Through summer's heat and winter's blowing? The people.

Who it is pays the myriad taxes, And humbly grinds the shrewd one's axes, While plenty wanes and famine waxes? The people.

Who builds the ship, but may not man it? Who owns the steam, but dare not span it? The rightful sovereigns of this planet—The people.

Who it is that could cure this evil? And bury under one upheaval, These mighty wrongs wrought by the devil? The people—Ex.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. (Webster's Dictionary.)

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his needs." (Standard Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

What is the matter with Th. Vangard? It's all right. If you don't believe it, send for a copy and be convinced.

Five for \$2 after you have collected \$2.50. Herald subscription cards, of course!

At the Forks of the Road.

By ALLAN L. BENSON.

No casual observer in the country is more interested in the important events that are taking place in Kansas and Colorado than the Socialists. In Kansas, the legislature has passed and the governor has signed, a bill to erect a state oil refinery to run in competition with the Standard Oil Co.

In Colorado, a bill looking to the same end has been introduced in the legislature, with a fair probability that it will be enacted into law.

These significant facts are of special interest to the Socialists for these reasons:

The doctrine of Socialism is founded upon the contention that competition, while performing an unquestioned service at a certain stage of industrial development, must in the end kill itself.

Just how competition tends to kill itself, the great Captains of industry can probably tell you as well as could the Socialists; profits go glimmering as the intensity of the rivalry between competitors increases, and capitalists combine in a trust to stop the throat-cutting for trade.

That's the way the thing is done, at any rate, as everybody knows, and the late Mark Hanna, in denouncing the formation of trusts, said it was not a question of whether capitalists liked or disliked to enter industrial combinations—they must put an end to competition or go out of business.

And the Socialists point to the trust period of industry as proof of their contention that competition must in the end bring about its own destruction without the aid of any outside influence—a thing, by the way, that Karl Marx, the founder of modern Socialism foretold in a work printed 35 years ago.

But the Socialists go even further. They declare that competition, once having been destroyed, there must follow either one of two things—an industrial feudalism, a condi-

tion under which few shall control all the means of production, or an industrial democracy, which means the control of industry by the people themselves.

Having reached the forks of the road, the Socialists declare that necessity will compel the people to take over the ownership and control of all the means by which wealth is produced.

Please mark you the use of the word NECESSITY—not that they will deliberately CHOOSE to do so, but that circumstances will compel such action, because they can find no other relief.

Viewed in this light, what aspect does the situation in Kansas and Colorado assume?

In both these states, the people have had the benefit of all the anti-trust legislation that the Supreme Court has recently found to be so good—only to learn that it is good for nothing.

And as a last resort, the Republican legislature of Kansas and the Republican Governor—all gentlemen who are violently opposed to us, are doing exactly what the Socialists have for years been telling them they ought to do—giving the people a chance to refine their own oil for themselves at cost.

Socialists, of course, declare that the same economic NECESSITY will eventually compel the people to take over the ownership and control of all other industries.

No law being strong enough to prevent any man from buying anything for sale for which he can pay, they expect to see a few men buy all of the railroads, all of the coal mines, all of the packing houses, etc.

And then they expect the Republicans and Democrats—WHO HAVE NO USE FOR SOCIALISM—to bring about the public ownership of these various industries in exactly the same way that the Republicans of Kansas are now trying

What We Social-Democrats Are After.

I. We, the Socialists, in convention assembled, make no appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the institutions of this nation, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the securing of the greatest good for the greatest number.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. The idea of freedom, as we understand it, is not a thing to be preserved, but a thing to be created, and by the action of the people.

II. We, the Socialists, in convention assembled, make no appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the institutions of this nation, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the securing of the greatest good for the greatest number.

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How One Church "Reaches" The Poor.

Says the Chicago Advance, one of the foremost religious journals of the country: "Trinity church, New York, one of the wealthiest churches in the city, reaches a vast number of the common people and the poor through its branch churches and its missions. And it will always be the case that Christianity, by the provident virtues which attend it, will tend to improve the worldly wealth of those who practice it, and so will lift its members above the wretched condition of the Godless poor."

This sounds so exceedingly pious and indeed praiseworthy that (even though it carries a cruel slur on the so-called "Godless poor") it seems a pity to puncture the "provident virtues" of these "good" people of Trinity church. But nothing in these cynics is secure from Socialist scrutiny and in this case, as in others, investigation shows that things "philanthropic" are not what they seem.

There is another side to the story of the "mission work" of Trinity church. It was told some time ago by Felix Adler, for several years president of the New York tenement commission. He said, in an address at Carnegie Music hall, that for years they had been trying to get a law passed in the state of New York for the betterment of tenement house buildings in New York City. He had headed a deputation to the legislature year after year and had explained to the members the necessity of such a bill, but somehow when it came to a vote it was always defeated. He told them how the great tenement building sheltered hundreds and hundreds of souls with only one single water faucet for the whole in the court behind the building, and there those men, women and children from the very highest stories as well as the lowest had to go to that single faucet. Women that worked all day in the factories had to go there and wait in a line for the others, stand there waiting, and then fill a bucket and walk to the top floors, and how necessary it was for cleanliness, for morality and for civilization that water should be brought into every apartment. That was one of the principal things they were trying to do. He said he went one year and found the legislators willing to pass such a law as that. They said it ought to be done, but just before it came to a vote he received a dispatch from Albany, saying, "Come down, that bill is in danger." He went down, and he found that some one had been down from the city and had been tampering with the legislators. He said: "Whom do you think it was? Do you think it was the politicians of New York City? They are guilty of much, but they are not guilty of that time. Do you think it was a saloonkeeper? They are never very anxious for people to get much water, but this time you will have to excuse them; they are not guilty this time. Do you think it is the slugs of the city that are corrupting the legislators down there? Not at all. Who was it? Who was it? It was the trustees of Trinity church—Trinity church, which is the largest holder of tenement property in New York City today."

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What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

All communications intended for the national party and headquarters should be addressed, hereafter, to J. MAHLON BARNES, NATIONAL SECRETARY, 259 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

One divorce to seven marriages, or 3,702 in all, is the report of last year for Indiana. This percentage and figures sound like the casualty report of a battle in Manchuria. The smoldering of 14 per cent of the marriage ties represents the murder of considerable domestic happiness.—Daily Paper.

Yes, the murder of domestic happiness by the capitalist system.

It was all right when the big employers of labor decided that the man over forty had to go. That was private business and only hit workmen who didn't count. But when Prof. Osler gave it out that every man ought to be chloroformed when he reached sixty, that hit the capitalists as well as others and the daily press editorializers have been shaking with indignation ever since.

Anything for human rights is constitutional, Senator Sumner said, and the farmers of Kansas seem to believe the same, and all legal precedents and delays were as cobwebs in their path when they decided to handle the Standard Oil octopus after the dictates of common sense.

Archbishop Messmer now says that Catholics should go into politics. Being a politician himself, this view of his is not at all surprising. But we may make bold to sound a word of caution. The going into politics of the Catholics of Germany has brought the people of his faith into collision with the party of the Socialists and as a result they are discovering that Socialism is not the scarecrow that some of the priests have been claiming and the Social-Democrats are now making their best percentage of gains just in the Catholic districts.

The Rev. Mr. Beale, a Milwaukee Congregational minister, recently preached a sermon on Socialism. In the main the sermon was fair and we need not go into his points at any length. He recognized that capitalism was already passing, that competition no longer served to minister to society's best interests and that as a system it was unable to put bread in the mouths of many worthy people. He held that we were nearing the time when society would have to be organized on "some sort of a Socialistic basis." But he fell into the usual pit which seems to lie in the track of the preacher who takes up the subject of Socialism. It would not be enough to supply the people with bread, he said, as "great reforms must be accompanied by the spiritual element." It is so hard for a minister to discuss Socialism without saying substantially this very thing. And yet this complaint should not be directed at the Social-Democrats. It should be a self-accusation, for there is nothing to stop the ministers from supplying the people's minds with this spiritual element to keep pace with their conversion to Socialistic ideas. Socialism is primarily a bread and butter question. It is to organize society so that starvation will not haunt the lives of industrious people. It is to solve the bread and butter problem that people will be able to pay some attention to the things that grace a perfect life, and right here is where the preachers ought to be with us. If by "spiritual element" he means religious element, then he will agree with us that as Socialism is for all the people, religious, irreligious, Catholic, Protestant, Jew or Agnostic, it is the place of the Socialist movement to attend to its mere economic task and leave the matter of religion or no religion to each individual himself and to the churches. If, therefore, there does not grow up alongside the Socialist movement a religious sentiment, the blame is not upon us, but on the churches. It is our conviction that man's material improvement will produce a spiritual improvement as well. That if man can take his mind off the bread question for part of the twenty-four hours of the day, he will have time for spiritual betterment. Few people have that today. Why have the great civilizations of history invariably been built on some form of slavery, if not because the placing of the burden of work on slaves left the lucky portion of the people free to improve and to adorn their minds? If Socialism will give the leisure, that leisure is sure to be put to good account. Self-improvement is a human passion. Socialism will provide this leisure, and we can trust the people to use it for the betterment of their minds and the refinement of society.

Comrade Joseph Gilbert, editor of the Crisis, of Salt Lake City, will make an Eastern tour shortly, speaking and in other ways seeking to help the movement. But it is also given out that part of his purpose is to lecture in favor of the Crisis as an exponent of the industrial trade union movement. If this is true his trip will not be in favor of the movement, but in favor of still more divisions in the trade union movement, and therefore in the Socialist movement as well. The work of setting up a rival to the A. F. of L. will bring on a condition of strife in the labor world that will enable Sam. Gompers to keep industrial union organization away for a much longer time than he would have been able to had the fight for it inside the A. F. of L. not been interfered with by impatient and short-sighted comrades. The new movement will simply do what the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance did: Start out with a flourish, divide the workers into two groups who will stab on each other, and then dwindle away to the name of the Socialists. Comrade Gilbert is a national committeeman.

If a Socialist admires the narrow tactics and the sectarianism of the S. L. P. he should join that party and be where he belongs. To remain in the Socialist party which has broader tactics and which stands for Socialism as a political party and not as a sect, and to be a disturbing and disrupting element in it, is neither honest nor brave. It is

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE SUBSCRIBERS.

From on and after Jan. 15, 1905, no subscription in Milwaukee will be discontinued upon expiration except by specific order from the subscriber. Notices of expiration will be sent out as usual, and if remittance (or renewal) reaches us within one week from the date the subscription expires the price remains 50 cents per year. Should, however, we fail to receive notice to discontinue or renewal remittance within a one week from the date of expiration, the subscription price in the city of Milwaukee will be 75 cents per year, to cover cost of collection and keeping accounts. The above applies only to the city of Milwaukee from and after Jan. 15th, 1905.

Camden, N. J., and vicinity. Subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald taken by L. J. Jester, 11 Hudson st., Camden, N. J.

Sherman Straps, Elmwood Place O. take subscriptions to the Herald.

TWO TIMELY HITS FROM COLLIERS.

Cartoonist Kemble on Collier's Weekly bids fair to step in the shoes left by Thomas Nast, as the above specimens of his work, show.

Are the Social-Democrats Really Irreligious?

The charge has frequently been made that the Milwaukee labor movement, especially as represented by the Social-Democratic party, is godless and therefore wicked. And yet we know that Milwaukee, as a whole, has the poorest reputation as a church-going city that this great country of ours affords. The Socialist movement is not responsible for this condition, but is merely an index of the general spirit prevailing everywhere. If it were otherwise, we may be sure that our David, the Prophet of Milwaukee, would have placed us on the map as a church center.

Notwithstanding this aloofness from the churches, our percentage of criminals is absolutely the lowest among all American cities, large and small, except the city of Allegheny. What is the reason for this remarkable showing?

It is not our school system; for we are hardly up to the standard in that respect; it is not the work of the two by four czar who happens to be at the head of the police department; it is not wholly due to the predominantly German character of

our population, for Cincinnati and St. Louis possess almost as much of the German element. Can it be that there is a connection between poor church attendance and a low percentage of criminality?

However that may be, we know that Milwaukee Socialists as a class are not fanatical church-goers. They are not opposed to church attendance, but very few of them lie awake nights devising ways and means whereby some comrades may be brought under the spell of pulpit thunder. They believe rather in helping their comrades—their brothers—to get higher wages and more and better things for his money. They believe in saving his children from being sacrificed to the moloch of capitalism. They believe in making of his wife something more than a household drudge. They believe that the evolution of woman is not indicated by the words Child Slave, Factory Slave, Household Slave, an evolution which ends in death. They see in woman the equal of man in every way except that her weakness entitles her not only to equal right, but to protection. They believe that

education is for the poor as well as the rich and that their children are not predestined by divine providence to a life of slavery. They believe that God had nothing to do with placing the wealth of the world in the hands of the Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, Goulds, and the rest of that tribe. They believe that some people can be better Christians by keeping away from church than by associating with the wolves in sheep's clothing which too often infest our sanctuaries. They accord to every one the privilege of worshipping God on Sunday and only claim for themselves the right of serving Him every day in the week. In short, they are convinced that a tree is known by its fruits and that religious sects must be judged by their works and not by their professions and creeds. And firmly anchored to that conviction, we challenge priest and prelate, sectarian and layman, believer and infidel, truth-seeker and hypocrite, to prove that the fruits of Socialism are evil.

William F. Thiel.
Milwaukee.

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Dear Comrades: The following letter explains itself, but was returned to me with the statement that they would not print it, that the incident was closed as far as they were concerned. I hope you will print it and help to give justice to a comrades and the party.

Geo. B. Kline, State Secy.
McMechen, W. Va.

[Enclosure.]

McMechen, W. Va., Feb. 15th, 1905.
Editors Amalgamated Journal, Pittsburg, Pa. Dear Sirs: In your Journal of Jan. 12th, 1905, appeared a report of Resolution No. 103, part of the proceedings of the San Francisco meeting of the A. F. of L., in which John Mitchell says: "When I came back to the country (he having been in Europe) I found that in West Virginia the Socialists had employed a former member of our executive board who had been expelled because he had violated some law to go to our local unions and ask them to surrender their charters and become attached directly to the Socialist organization."

This refers to J. W. Carroll, as he was the only West Virginian employed during the campaign, and Mitchell also says so in answer to a letter to him. Since J. W. Carroll was recommended by several members of the Miners' union, among them was a national organizer or speaker of the Socialist party,

and if he was not a proper person the odium, if any, is on the Miners. Carroll had been arrested a few years ago on a trumped up murder charge—the only way the coal operators could quiet him—a regular Colorado affair, and after being kept locked up long enough that the operators need not fear him, the judge dismissed him saying there was no case against him. I have a letter from Carroll stating Mitchell was misinformed, that he was not expelled from the Miners' union.

Socialists always advise men to join the union of their craft, and no one was ever instructed by a Socialist to do as John Mitchell says was done in W. Va. This is simply to correct serious misinformation which appeared in your columns.

Yours Respectfully,
Geo. B. Kline, State Secy. Socialist party, W. Va.

To The Herald: The lecture on the "Problems of the Twentieth Century," given by Comrade Melms of Milwaukee was fairly well attended, but owing to the storm not as many people were present as usual. Comrade Melms gave us a very interesting talk and opened up a new field of thought for his hearers. He pictured to his hearers the evils that exist in our great cities today, of which so many of us read in our daily papers with but a passing thought. And that one of the greatest

problems that confronts the American people today is the distribution of wealth.

Mrs. F. W. Weaver.
Wauwatosa, Wis.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. Williams, Montana.—Comrade Hickey's article only appeared in the HERALD. The Wayside Tales Magazine of Chicago has closed a contract with Comrade Hickey and will print a series of Amalgamated articles.

T. Stephan, Indianapolis.—We think your position is sound. We agree with you that Father Kress should be recommended to study the "third and also the fourth side." If he observed his church's teaching as to the oppression of the poor and the defrauding of laborers he would not be so anxious to down Socialism.

Dr. C. W. Gaddis, Kansas City.—In answer to your letter to Vanguard would say that you will find quite a little on the subject of adulterations of food in Ghent's recent book: "Mass and Class," under the chapter head: "The Reign of Graft." He quotes the editor of the American Greece as claiming that the amount of adulteration in foods does not equal one per cent of the whole. But Mr. Ghent shows that even this is a dangerous admission, inasmuch as one percent means that \$75,000,000.00 is paid annually by Americans for fraudulent food. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

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however, places the amount of adulteration at 5 per cent, which is undoubtedly a very low estimate. Doubtless you can get required data of that department and if you are near a good city library, you can consult Poole's Index to get trace of magazine articles along that line.

AGAINST ARBITRATION.

President Eliot, of Harvard, has come out against arbitration for labor disputes. In a statement he has said:

"Direct discussion between two parties to a dispute often does much good. That is conciliation. On the other hand, arbitration seldom results in anything but a compromise unsatisfactory to both sides."

"So far as my personal observation goes, I have yet to see when arbitration has successfully accomplished its purpose. In the anthracite coal strike a settlement was effected, but it was the people who eventually paid the cost of arbitration in a rise in the price of coal."

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2-29-05. POTTER AVENUE

that two assistant sergeants at arms be appointed at each meeting to take up cards of delegates, no delegate to be admitted to main body of hall except by card, all visitors to sit in gallery and reporters at tables at front of hall. Concurred in. Communication received from A. F. of L. with notice of indebtedness per capita. Order to be drawn on treasurer. Communication from Flour and Cereal Mill Workers as to Washburn-Crosby scab flour. Received. It was recommended that unions donate as liberally as possible to hat and cap strikers at New York. Also recommended that a bookcase for council's books be purchased. Concurred in by rising vote. Recommended that letter be sent to unions to ask their delegates at each meeting if they have attended council meeting. Approved. Matter of Woodworkers working at Pabst brewery was again referred back to council. It was reported that the matter was now settled.

Communication from Textile Printers that Merrimac Print Works of Lowell, Mass., was still on the unfair list. Referred to business agent. Request from Commercial Telegraphers of Chicago for information relating to local telegraphers and messenger boys. Referred to business agent. The board recommended that the counter proposition of Building Trades section be referred to Executive Board and Organization committee for further consideration and a motion was so made. Moved to substitute by giving the two committees power to act. On motion the proposition and counterproposition were read to the delegates and discussed. The substitute was lost. Moved to refer back to Executive Board and Organization committee to have a conference with the representatives of the building trades. Carried.

Receipts for evening \$50.42. Disbursements \$77.73.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC NOTES.

Comrade H. W. Schmidt hands in \$3.00 on the organization fund and says, let the good work go on.

Don't forget that each party held under the auspices of the West Side Socialist Women's Club at N. Peterson's Hall, 214 North ave., Saturday night, March 11th.

The propertyless man must have a job or starve, or become an object of charity. True, he has the privilege of changing masters, as often as he pleases, but he must have a master, and is thus a slave to the master class.

The 9th ward branch will hold another propaganda meeting in their hall, 1210 Cherry St. on Thursday evening, March 10th. Alderman A. J. Welch will speak on "What is Socialism." All are cordially invited to attend.

There may be others, but give me the Social-Democratic Herald for mine," says Comrade Silver, as he handed over \$1.55 on the organization fund. "The boys up here have decided to help the good cause along every now and then."

When man is unemployed and in desperation, he commits suicide. Woman out of employment too frequently stands upon a precipice far more dreadful than suicide.

One of the Free Press reporters had a dream last night, but the same in print. Hereafter if this man gets any other nightmares of this kind I hope that he will get the facts in the matter before jumping into print.

Ach du lieber Himmel! How those 21st ward comrades are hustling for their monster entertainment and hall Sunday, Apr. 2nd, at Humboldt Turner Hall. Next week we will tell you more about it.

The 22nd ward sent in \$3.25 and adds, "Use this for the organization fund." Very well, comrades. Let's have Father Kress for two more weeks!

Always bear in mind—A Schafkopf tourney at the Social-Hall, 382 Washington st., Friday evening, Mar. 10th.

Isn't it really too much to ask of a man to sympathize with a lot of chumps who vote for what they don't want, and then kick because they get it?

At the Paris Commune Celebration to be held Sunday, Mar. 12th, at the Bohemian Turner Hall, corner 12th and Wisconsin, Comrade Hirsch of Chicago, Vice-President of the Spravlenost, will speak in Bohemian and Comrades Carl D. Thompson and E. T. Melms in English and Emil Seidel in German. A social will follow the afternoon entertainment.

The East Side Women's Club held a very successful chess party at their hall, 327 Sherman st., last Thursday afternoon. Three prizes were awarded to those securing the highest number of points.

In order to get freedom you must help educate the working class; therefore, hustle in subscriptions for the Herald and Vorwaerts.

How do you expect to get freedom if not through education?

Will your freedom be worth the time, trouble and expense of joining a local of the Social-Democratic party, and helping to make such local a center of active propaganda? If so, join your ward organization.

Enlist in the army of workers and work for Socialism; in doing so you become a real hero for humanity.

If a man has the right to live, he has the right to free every other man of the same right. It is a question of whether he has a right to live or not. The constitution of the United States answers this question in the affirmative; modern capitalism in the negative.

The 14th ward announces another propaganda meeting for Mar. 16th, 1905, at Nadolinski's Hall, 14th ave. and Grant street.

Don't talk nihilism under a scab hat or over scab shoes.

The 13th ward comrades now have one of the finest meeting halls in the city.

The 17th ward is going to give the other fellows a lively campaign this spring.

REMEMBER, workingmen and trade unionists, the capitalist class, the men who reap the fruits of our toil, controls every branch of the government, and it makes no difference how strong we may become as trade unionists, they can defeat all our movements when it is necessary by invoking some power of government, as they have always done. The workers must secure control of the government—first the government—and use it to feel the opportunities to work.

The Cudahy comrades are shaking things up a little just now.

Under capitalism it is better to be not than to be.

STATE ORGANIZATION NOTES—By Carl D. Thompson

NEENAH.—On Friday night, Feb. 24, the local held a propaganda meeting. Comrade Thompson spoke on "What Socialism would do for the City." The hall was filled with a splendid audience, nearly all labor unionists. On Saturday evening a conference was held, two new members received and arrangements made to put a city ticket in the field for the coming Spring municipal election. In spite of the fact that three times during the past three years the leading members of our local have been compelled to leave town the comrades are still as enthusiastic and determined as ever.

The trades unionists are getting wise in Neenah. More and more of them are seeing the necessity of standing by their class on the political field as well as on the economic.

Comrade Jensen who joins the local this week is a delegate to the trades council, thus adding another Social-Democrat to that body. The comrades are trying to arrange for a campaign of a week's meetings sometime before election to build up their organization and push the campaign.

GREEN BAY.—A splendid audience greeted the state organizer who spoke twice here on Sunday, Feb. 26. In the afternoon the address was on the subject of organization and methods of work for the party. In the evening a regular propaganda lecture was given. At the close arrangements were perfected to renew the regular meetings and take up the work of the Spring campaign. A ticket will be put in the field. The old parties here take their fight for capitalism under the non-deplume of nonpartisanship. The primary election is therefore not in use. So the comrades will probably nominate by petition. Five new applications were received. Comrades want to push a vigorous campaign.

MARINETTE.—About a hundred and fifty members and friends assembled at the Menckaus here on Monday night to meet and hear Comrade Thompson. Before and after the lecture conferences were held with the comrades relative to the needs and work of organization. Some new members were received and the comrades left the hall with renewed enthusiasm and determination. They think they have a field of great possibilities in Marinette and are anxious to have a state organizer spend a week's time with them.

At Neenah this week a comrade recently from Denmark was asked if he had been a member there. His reply was characteristic and throws light on the relation of Socialism and trades unionism. "Well," said he, "I was a member of the labor union, and in Denmark that is understood to include membership in the Socialist party, for Socialism and trades unionism are the same there."

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Panzer & Wiegand, better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco.
The Risk & Gerner Co., Manufacturers of the Radiant Home Linen Stoves.
The Janesville Clothing Co., Janesville.
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Casey & Streten-Reuter Co., Marchant Tailors, Walls Building, Milwaukee.

Comrades lend us your ear for one moment.

If your branch or union has an entertainment, picnic, social, etc., etc., let us have the date and place at once and we will advertise the same for you in our new column. Send all notices to E. T. Melms, 344 Sixth street.

E. T. MELMS.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF
Union Barber Shops up-to-date.

SEE THAT YOUR SHOP IS ON THE LIST.

WEST SIDE.

Austermann, A., 559 rd St. cor Walnut St.
Bartling, Henry, 48th and State Streets.
Belmer, J. C., 682 Seventh St.
Bertling, George, 175 11th St.
Berner, Oscar, 1001 Villet St.
Benthold, Chas., 485 11th St.
Brant, Chas., 325 Chestnut St.
Bode, E. H., 434 Grand Ave.
Bruensel, J., 1417 Fond du Lac Ave.
Brettmann, J., 1417 Fond du Lac Ave.
Brettmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut St.
Baker, J., 2221 Galena St.
Bielecki, J. P., 1417 Fond du Lac Ave.
Bohner, Henry, 214 North Ave.
Hofmann, A., 1104 Wells St.
Holmes, Wm., Cor. 13th and Clybourn St.
Holstapfel, O., 1031 Wisconsin St.
Holstapfel & Son, 1031 Wisconsin St.
Haber, Hans, 450 11th St.
Kander, W., 2221 Galena St.
Kastor, Louis, 2027 Walnut St.
Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut St.
Kaufmann, J., 1227 Chicago St.
Lange, F., 281 Third St.
Leider, R., 628 Chestnut St.
Leider, R., 628 Chestnut St.
Locher & Riel, 106 Grand Ave.
Luisenberger, Peter, 910 Center St.
Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd St.
Petr, Richard, 2131 Sycamore St.
Polaski, J., 614 35th St.
Repley, V., 1531 Cherry St.
Schmidt, M., 1417 Fond du Lac Ave.
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry St.
Schmidt, J., 1417 Fond du Lac Ave.
Schnecker, Frank, 1728 Walnut St.
Seiff, Wm., 1104 Wells St.
Sprink, John, 214 North Ave.
Trinen, Emil, 523 Grand Ave.
Urban, George, 2904 Lisbon Ave.
Wahlmann, J., 1227 Chicago St.
Zeidler, M. W., 89 10th St.

EAST SIDE.

Currie, R. A., 108 Wisconsin St.
Damico, Tony, Academy of Music Bldg.
Grosse, F., 573 East Water St.
Holtman, Chas., 310 Madison St.
John Bros., St. Charles Hotel.
Kleit, Edward, 706 Broadway.
Lank, J., 614 National Ave.
Leah, J. D., 47 Oneida St.
Nogorinski, M. H., 163 Michigan St.
Schmidt, R., 614 National Ave.
St. Homer, 225 Wisconsin St.

SOUTH SIDE.
Abrendt, A., 419 Clinton St.
Baird, Chas., 307 Florida St.
Bark, Wm., 471 Greenwood Ave.
Bauer, A., 618 National Ave.
Boos, Geo., 391 Grove St.
Brockmann, H., 504 11th Ave.
Broderick, H., 723 National Ave.
Burkhardt, Julius, 475 National Ave.
Cassidy, John, 310 Madison St.
Dovey, G. W., 534 National Ave.
Dressen, Albert, 141 Lincoln Ave.
Friedrichs, A. J., 534 National Ave.
Gatz, J. A., 934 Kinnickinnic Ave.
Gaur, J. M., 865 Kinnickinnic Ave.
Hennrich, A. C., 614 National Ave.
Hilse, Chas., 283 Mitchell St.
Hofmann, M. H., 310 Reed St.
Jozz, J., 823 P. St.
Jozz, H. A., 355 11th Ave.
Kammerer, Philip C., 432 Reed St.
Klehm, John, 614 Clinton St.
Lamers, Tony, 331 Clinton St.
Meineke, C., 2984 Grove St.
Perrich, E., 225 National Ave.
Rohr, Joe, 479 Clinton St.
Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic Ave.
Steinbraker, Wm., 311 7th Ave.
Thomas, C. C., 1255 Kinnickinnic Ave.
Tager, T., Clinton St.
Volk, J., 516 Florida St.
Volk, John, 276 1st Ave.
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic Ave.

CUDAHY, WIS.

Flecher, Wm., Puckett Avenue.
Boyle, F. J.
Boyle, F. J.
Boyle, W. J.
Stellberg, August.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.
Bahr, Fred, 724 South 14th St.
MANITOWOC, WIS.
Kaufmann, John, 1204 Washington Ave.
WATERPOW, WIS.
Block, E., 117 3rd St.
Block, Ben, 508 Main St.
Zoele, Geo., 101 Main St.

PEWAUKEE, WIS.
Clark, Sherman.

ANTIGO, WIS.
Gransold, L. H., 1011 Fifth Avenue.

IRON MOUNTAIN, WIS.
Elsick, J. B.

HARTFORD, WIS.
Abend, A.

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OUR SPECIALTY.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

THE FINEST QUALITY.

THE LOWEST PRICES.

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Corner Third & State Streets.

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Repairing Neatly Done.

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Dr. S. R. Rosenberg,

Scientific Optician,

372 GROVE STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Office Open Evenings and Sundays.

Consultation Free.

A. REINHARD,

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN,

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Take Care of Your Eyes!

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We do all kinds of neat and up-to-date

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grams, Wedding Invitations, Posters,

Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc.

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Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and

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Gent's Furnishings.

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MANUFACTURER OF

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Tampopa, 10 cts., National Sport, 5 cts.

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393 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Sandy have the best TEA and COFFEE

at the best possible prices.

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Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices.

309 Chestnut Street,

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All Orders promptly attended to.

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Milwaukee's Leading Theater.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9th
FOR THREE NIGHTS.

SAM. S. SHUBERT offers the
Dainty Singing Comedienne

PAULA EDWARDES

and her Company of 50 People
in the Musical Comedy Success

"WINSOME WINNIE"

By the Authors of "ERMINIE"

As played by Miss Edwards for 18
weeks at the Casino Theatre,
New York City.

ENTIRE NEW YORK PRODUCTION.

NIGHTS \$1.50 to 25 Cents.
Matinee Saturday \$1 to 25c.

BIJOU.

Jacob Litt's Family Theatre

This Theatre Does Not Advertise in the
Sentinel or Journal.

Commencing Matinee Sunday 2:30
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

An Exceptional Event. Extraordinary Engagement.
Whitely and Ashman Present

THE GREAT RURAL MASTERPIECE

THE Ninety and Nine

By Ramsey Morris

A Play of Real Life. Bewildering in its Magnitude
and Magnificence.

30 Players, including Mr. O. J. ASHMAN and
Miss BAYONE WHIPPLE.

Original \$35,000 Production

NEXT ATTRACTION:
MORE TO BE PITTED THAN SCORNED

TWICE DAILY	STAR	2:30 8:15
Prices	Week Commencing Sunday Matinee	Ladies Souve- nirs
10c	MINER'S	Mat.
20c	AMERICAN	Friday
30c	Extrava. Co.	10c

Next Attraction: THE BLUE RIBBON GIRLS.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

178 Second St., Near Grand Ave.

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

Matinee Every Day 2 to 5. Nights 8 to 11.
A RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN
AND GENTLEMEN.

MOTION PICTURES.

Admission 10 Cts. Including Seat.

GRAND THEATER,

3rd St., Just North of Grand Ave.

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The Best Show in the City.

6-VAUDEVILLE ACTS-6

Don't fail to bring the Children.

Admission 10 Cents. Including Seat.

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STANDARD PICKLES.
Catsup, Sauces, Etc.
AT ALL GROCERS.

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Hibbard & Richardson Co., Gen'l.

Agents, Cary Safe Co., constantly

carry at No. 411 Milwaukee St., this

city, the largest stock of new fire

and burglar-proof safes and vaults

in the Northwest. Second hand

safes of the different makes always

on hand.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Guy Goff, whose plutocratic
speeches when running for mayor a
year ago were properly character-
ized in these columns, spoke before
a Milwaukee club last week and
emitted a tirade against trade union-
ism. His own union, the Bar asso-
ciation, ought to discipline him!

Some time ago we reported the
inhuman treatment of the scrub wo-
men in the Pabst and other office
buildings. Now it appears that
other employees in the Pabst build-
ing have ill-treatment to com-
plain of also. Last week four men
who had been hired by the janitor
of the building, John Ellis, at 20
cents an hour to wash woodwork
discovered after they had worked
five and a half days that Ellis was
planning to pay them but 15 cents.
Ellis admitted it and the men there-
upon quit work and demanded their
pay. They were told that they
would not be paid over 15 cents and
that they would also have to wait
till the next monthly payday. So
it would appear that it is not only
dodging taxes that the Pabst build-
ing is famous for!

In a downtown business building
there is a foreman who is a Social-
ist hater to please Messner and who
also belongs to a certain union, the
same as the men under him. The
other day one of his workmen, in
the course of his work, was badly in-
jured by a flying piece of metal.
The foreman left him to shift for
himself while he rushed, toady-like,
to ask the proprietor of the business
if he could send the injured man to
a doctor! The permission was
granted and the man, after this de-
lay, was given medical attention.
He was obliged to stay away from
work a day and a half. At the end
of the week when he drew his pay
envelope he found that his very hu-
mane foreman had marked up the
day and a half, and also the two
hours when the accident happened,
against him and he was docked for
the time! No wonder such a fore-
man would be an anti-Socialist.
Such brutes generally are.

A correspondent writes that he
objects to Judge Carpenter's re-elec-

It Isn't a Question

of how much you earn - as how
much you save that counts. If
you spend all you earn - what
profit have you?

You cannot start to save ton
soon. Study your needs and save
all you can. Then some day
you'll be wealthy.

One dollar will open a savings
account here at

3 Per Cent. Interest.

THE GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK

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Panama, Stiff & Soft Hats
Cleaned, Dyed & Rehatted
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OF FURS

The greatest opportunity of
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make a clean sweep of the
entire stock, at prices without
parallel. Every article war-
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price.

\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00

Misses' and Children's Fur sets,
slightly soiled - your choice - \$1.50

\$45.00 Neversal Jackets, box front, fl-
bed back, high grade satin lining, South
American beaver high storm
collar and revers - \$25.00

\$55.00 and \$65.00 Coast Seal Jackets, a
lot of 50 Jackets, made as HANSEN'S
know how to make them, - \$35.00

sold at this sale for -

\$100.00 and \$125.00 Persian Lamb gar-
ments, mostly imported
models, your choice - \$50.00

\$50.00 and \$65.00 Astrakhan Jackets,
made of Leipzig dyed astrakhan skins,
best Skinner's satin
lining - \$25.00

\$50.00 Neversal, Wool Seal and Astrak-
han trapes, all 30 inches long, full
sweep, best quality satin - \$25.00

100 Sable and Isabella Fox Scarfs, one
and two skin neckpieces - \$7.50

\$5.00 and \$6.00 Black Marten - \$2.25

Cluster Scarfs reduced to

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THE THEATER.

DAVIDSON THEATER.

If the reports from the East are
to be believed it will be a chance of
a lifetime to see Paula Edwards
when she appears in "Winsome
Winnie" at the Davidson, beginning
Thursday evening, March 9. The
play is a musical comedy, full of
good acting, bland fun and frolic
and jingle, and there are delights



PAULA EDWARDES IN "WINSOME WINNIE"

for both ear and eye. "Winsome
Winnie" was written by the authors
of the comic opera "Erminie" that
was such a rage some years ago, and
is said to be just as funny and just
as pleasing, as it proved by its long
run at the New York Casino. It is
elaborately staged and the company
is a large one.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

Geo. M. Cohan's mirth provoking
musical comedy "Running For Of-
fice" will hold the boards at the Al-
hambra all next week beginning
with a matinee tomorrow. This
laughing success will be presented
by a company of clever comedians
and a beauty chorus whose singing



A SCENE FROM "RUNNING FOR OFFICE" AT THE ALHAMBRA.

and dancing ability is far above the
average. The original production
and all star cast will be seen in the
play. The chorus is composed of a
number of pretty little girls whose
delectable musical number in the
first act, "Kid Days," is a particular
delight to both young and old. The
usual matinee will be given.

BIJOU THEATER.

"The Ninety and Nine," founded
upon tra di Sankey's famous hymn
of the same title, will be the offer-
ing at the Bijou next week, open-
ing tomorrow. The story is of a
handsome young chap of refinement
and education, who appears in the
little village of Marlow with seem-
ingly nothing to do. He becomes
acquainted with Ruth Blake, a girl
of strong religious principles. The
acquaintance deepens into love.
She discovers that Silverton had be-



O. J. ASHMAN "THE NINETY AND NINE," BIJOU.

gun to drink heavily. He is com-
pelled to fly from the village, a sus-
pected thief. Ruth comes upon him
weeks later at a moment when a mob
of frenzied people are crying madly
for a man who is willing to risk his
life in an attempt to save from des-
truction a village full of helpless
people. Silverton is a complete
wreck from drink, despair and hu-
miliation, but he throws himself in-
to the breach and offers his life in
what seems a hopeless cause, which
brings about the happiness and re-
conciliation of all. There will be
matinees on Wednesday and Satur-
day.

STAR THEATER.

The offering at the Star Theater
for next week, commencing tomor-
row, will be the much talked about
American Burlesques. The com-
pany is headed by the dashing Lola
Bigger, who is supported by a clever
cast of comedians, versatile artists

and a big chorus of beautiful and
talented girls. There are two bur-
lesques and the most beautiful stage
effect ever presented on a burlesque
stage is shown, including the
Radium dance, direct from the
World's Fair, St. Louis.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the Crystal Theater (Second,
near Grand) next week a six act
show will be headed by Farmer
Jones and his Pig, a very laughable
offering. The Crystal is enjoying
deserved success and gives four 10-
cent shows a day, two of them be-
ing special ladies' and children
matinees.

GRAND THEATER.

That merited wins is well shown by
the crowded houses enjoyed by the
Grand Theater, Third street near
the Avenue. The bill for next week
is a big one and includes Foster and
Foster, the Be-Anos from the New
York roof gardens, Lowell, Mason
& Co., Norman and Brice, the mov-
ing pictures and Taciara, a mystery.

CARNIVAL TICKET RECEIPTS.

Previously reported	\$1,732.94
Cornwall Branch, No. 1	5.05
G. W. Luebben	1.00
Dr. Wendell	1.50
John H. H. H. H.	2.00
Geo. Herman	1.00
Ed. H. H. H.	1.50
Adolph Lange	1.50
Herman Strid	1.50
Otto Hermann	1.50
P. C. H. H.	1.50
Wm. Esch	1.50
J. Hamilton	1.50
Robt. H. H.	1.50
Thos. O'Neil	1.50
Chas. Haschke	1.50
Wm. Wagner	1.50
Wm. Krasling	1.50
Wm. Kemmer	1.50
Albert Meisler	1.50
Hy. Struss	1.50
John Kiefer	1.50
Ed. H. H.	1.50
L. G. Meyer	1.50
C. Hartman	1.50
Tom. Philip	1.50
Wm. Dummer	1.50
Robt. Hallinger	1.50
Wm. Zimmermann	1.50
B. Runke	1.50
Leonard Schnap	1.50
C. H. H.	1.50
Wm. Bark	1.50
Adam Frey	1.50
Ed. H. H.	1.50
Ed. Volkmann	1.50
Wm. Goebel	1.50
Frank W. H.	1.50
Frank Fickel	1.50
Lorenz Strobel	1.50
Thos. Ties	1.50
Aug. Ties	1.50
Geo. Kiehl	1.50
Adolph Lange	1.50
Valentin H. H.	1.50
2nd Ward Branch	7.10
Paul Finkelstein	1.50
Wm. H. H.	1.50
Louis Kooner	1.50

Geo. Clifford	25
R. Galtke	1.50
Walter Davidson	1.50
Hy. Zens	1.50
Albi. Moorbeck	1.50
Ernst Kuehnel	1.50
Alex. Gieser	1.50
R. Koestel	25
Aug. Ambelang	50
Alfred Abenstein	1.50
Fred. Whit	1.50

\$1,880.94

The 10th ward will hold another pro-
paganda meeting at Eckelmann's hall on
Wednesday evening, Mar. 9th. Alder-
man E. Seidel will speak on "Socialism
- its aims and its objects."

The Eight ward branch does not pro-
pose to take a back seat and has there-
fore appointed a committee to take up
work which may build up the organiza-
tion.

Joe. Lauer & Co., Clothiers, announce
to their many friends the opening of
their new store, Cor. First and National
Aves., on Thursday, March 9th, with a
complete line of new goods.

As a reader of the Social-Democratic
Herald, we presume that you are inter-
ested in its welfare. If so, you can
greatly aid in assuring its continued
success by patronizing its advertisers
and mentioning the paper when you
do so.

Already some of the branches are ap-
pointing committees to select groves for
summer picnics. By the way let me add
this: Don't get your dates confused. If
possible send in the news to the city
organizer, just where and what dates
and we will keep the memory of the
comrades green on all picnics, summer
outings, etc., etc.

YOU CAN GET THE

Social-Democratic Herald

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Corner Wisconsin and E. Water
streets, Iron Block.
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J. Smith, 441 Jefferson street.
Wm. Lorenz, cor. Greenfield and
2nd ave.
John Merget, 1919 Galena street.
Jas. H. Killey, 1008 Kinickin-
nic ave.
G. W. Sayles, 208 6th street.
PRICE, 2 CENTS.

WIRTH --- DANCING

Spring Term for Grown-up Young People will
commence: Century Hall, 480 Farwell Ave., Mon-
day, March 6th. Armory Hall, 612 First Avenue,
Thursday, March 9th. North Side Turn Hall, 1025
Walnut Street, Tuesday, March 14th. Recreation
Club Hall, Wednesday, March 15th.

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Prompt delivery after March 1st, to any part of the city.

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